



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/38/218
14 October 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

irty-eighth session
enda item 81 (b)

**SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

Assistance to Nicaragua

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly, in its resolution 37/157 of 17 December 1982, renewed with urgency its call to all States and the bodies of the United Nations system to continue and to increase their assistance to Nicaragua and recommended that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment that would be appropriate to the special needs of the country. Moreover, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 37/157 was brought to the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. The present report contains excerpts from the information on assistance provided to Nicaragua received from the Government of Nicaragua, a number of Member States, and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. ^{1/} It is understood that some other States and organizations have provided assistance, but the details have not been communicated to the Secretary-General.

II. ASSISTANCE REPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA

According to the information supplied by the Government of Nicaragua, between 9 July 1979 and March 1983 the country received nearly \$242 million in grants and about \$2 billion in loans and credits from multilateral and bilateral sources.

About 10 per cent of the grants was provided in various forms from the United Nations system. Approximately 47 per cent of the grants came from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and private institutions of Western Europe, 8 per cent from similar sources of Latin America and 12 per cent from North America. During the period July 1979 to end-1981, the contribution of the United Nations system was \$15.8 million, grants from the Latin American region was \$63.3 million, from North America, \$25.2 million and from Western Europe, \$86 million. During the period 1982 to March 1983, the United Nations system contributed some \$7.6 million, Latin America \$3.5 million and Western Europe \$27.7 million (see table 1).

Table 2 shows medium-term and long-term loans and credits received by Nicaragua between July 1979 and end-1982, and table 3 shows loans and credits incurred between January and May 1983. About 30 per cent of total credits and loans during these two periods was provided by multilateral agencies: the Inter-American Development Bank provided credits totalling \$224 million, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, \$111 million, the World Bank, \$107 million and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, \$30 million. The rest came from bilateral sources, including countries of Western Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa as well as from socialist countries. Latin American countries provided loans and credits amounting to \$513 million, socialist countries, \$461 million, Western European countries, \$237 million and North American countries, \$73 million. Table 3 shows the basic terms of the loans and credits incurred during the first five months of 1983.

Table 1

Summary by donor country and organization of donations
 received from external sources, 1979 to March 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

<u>Donor</u>	<u>1979-1981</u> Total	<u>1982</u>			<u>January-March 1983</u>		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
<u>United Nations system</u>	<u>15 835</u> b/	<u>670</u>	<u>2 989</u>	<u>3 659</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>3 941</u>	<u>3 990</u>
UNESCO	1	6	-	6	-	-	-
UNHCR	5 472	50	-	50	-	-	-
UNICEF	1 801	554	451	1 005	49	123	172
WFP	6 181	60	2 538	2 598	-	3 818	3 818
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>63 310</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3 484</u>	<u>3 495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Mexico	42 891	6	369	375	-	-	-
Venezuela	5 920	3	18	21	-	-	-
Panama	10 164	-	63	63	-	-	-
Argentina	3 617	-	3 000	3 000	-	-	-
Peru	340	1	-	1	-	-	-
Costa Rica	212	-	4	4	-	-	-
Others a/	166	1	30	31	-	-	-
<u>North America</u>	<u>25 160</u>	<u>1 067</u>	<u>2 147</u>	<u>3 214</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>290</u>
Canada	4 819	290	1 607	1 897	180	-	180
- Government	4 550	73	1 607	1 680	100	-	100
- Private institutions	269	217	-	217	80	-	80
United States	20 341	777	540	1 317	85	25	110
- Government	15 073	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Private institutions	5 268	777	540	1 317	85	25	110
<u>Organization of American States system</u>	<u>2 302</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Western Europe</u>	<u>85 990</u>	<u>7 246</u>	<u>13 254</u>	<u>20 500</u>	<u>4 584</u>	<u>2 568</u>	<u>7 152</u>

a/ Includes Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

b/ Includes: (in thousands of dollars) UNCDF 1,300; FAO 1,007; UNDRO 67; Others 6.

Table 1 (continued)

Donor	1979-1981	1982			January-March 1983		
	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
(a) Countries	59 568	6 748	8 359	15 107	4 413	2 568	6 981
Netherlands:	13 582	999	1 077	2 076	232	-	232
Government	12 349	197	1 075	1 272	148	-	148
Private instit.	1 233	802	2	804	84	-	84
Germany, Federal							
Republic of	7 999	553	390	943	63	-	63
Government	4 197	-	390	390	-	-	-
Private instit.	3 802	553	-	553	63	-	63
Sweden	14 864	2 588	2 086	4 674	3 084	2 000	5 084
Government	14 588	2 371	2 005	4 376	-	-	-
Private instit.	276	217	81	298	3 084	2 000	5 084
Spain	12 224						
Government	12 224	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	-	-	-	-	39	-	39
Switzerland	3 822	560	-	560	176	-	176
Government	2 788	173	-	173	-	-	-
Private instit.	1 034	387	-	387	176	-	176
Italy	1 052	276	24	300	93	-	93
Government	913	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	139	276	24	300	93	-	93
Denmark	953	65	-	65	50	268	318
Government	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	941	65	-	65	50	268	318
Belgium	662	466	101	567	239	300	539
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	662	466	101	567	239	300	539
Norway	632	87	-	87	66	-	66
Government	260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	372	87	-	87	66	-	66
France	1 952	110	4 575	4 685	15	-	15
Government	1 553	-	4 451	4 451	-	-	-
Private instit.	399	110	124	234	15	-	15
United Kingdom	924	403	-	403	94	-	94
Government	-	36	-	36	-	-	-
Private instit.	924	367	-	367	94	-	94
Austria	732	582	106	688	262	1 800	2 062
Government	623	527	-	527	178	1 800	1 978
Private instit.	109	55	106	161	84	-	84
Ireland	162	43	-	43	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	162	43	-	43	-	-	-

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Table 1 (continued)

<u>Donor</u>	<u>1979-1981</u> Total	<u>1982</u>			<u>January-March 1983</u>		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Tot
Liechtenstein	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private instit.	-	16	-	-16	-	-	-
(b) <u>EEC</u>	<u>23 442</u>	-	<u>4 869</u>	<u>4 869</u>	<u>171</u>	-	<u>17</u>
(c) World Council of Churches	<u>2 283</u>	<u>305</u>	-	<u>305</u>	-	-	-
(d) Medico International	<u>687</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>219</u>	-	-	-
<u>Rest of the world</u>	<u>50</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Asia</u>	<u>2 432</u>	<u>85</u>	-	<u>85</u>	-	-	-
Japan (Government)	2 206	50	-	50	-	-	-
Others <u>c/</u>	226	35	-	35	-	-	-
<u>Other international agencies</u>	<u>3 855</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>271</u>	-	-	-
Care	2 754	105	150	255	-	-	-
Catholic Relief Services	1 101	4	12	16	-	-	-
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>198 934</u>	<u>9 295</u>	<u>22 091</u>	<u>31 386</u>	<u>4 931</u>	<u>6 534</u>	<u>11 46</u>

Source: Fondo Internacional para la Reconstrucción, March 1983.

c/ Includes New Guinea and the Philippines.

Table 2

Medium-term and long-term foreign debt incurred between
July 1979 and December 1982

(Millions of dollars)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
I. MULTILATERAL AGENCIES				
A. INTERNATIONAL				
<u>World Bank</u>				
Rehabilitation of small enterprises	-	4.2	-	-
Rehabilitation of Managua public transport	-	11.4	-	-
Municipal reconstruction	-	6.4	-	-
Agricultural and industrial rehabilitation	-	20.0	-	-
Pre-investment fund	-	5.0	-	-
Agricultural and industrial rehabilitation	-	10.0	-	-
Industrial rehabilitation II	-	-	30.0	-
Design stage IV	-	-	3.7	-
Municipal development	-	-	-	16.0
<u>International Fund for Agricultural Development</u>				
Restoring agricultural and livestock production	12.0	-	-	-
Pronorte	-	-	-	11.0
<u>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</u>				
Balance-of-payments	10.0	10.0	-	10.0
B. REGIONAL				
<u>Central American Bank for Economic Integration</u>				
Housing construction, Batahola	-	8.0	-	-
Expansion of Managua wholesale market	-	0.7	-	-
Mining survey	-	2.0	-	-
Erosion control	-	5.0	-	-
Road surveys	-	1.1	-	-
Ethyl alcohol plant	-	0.2	-	-
Tobacco planting	-	2.4	-	-
Interconnecting distribution network	-	3.0	-	-
Improvement of dry-season roads	-	13.2	-	-
Purchase of dredging equipment	-	0.7	-	-

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Table 2 (continued)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rail link with Costa Rica	-	-	1.5	-
Real estate bank	-	-	8.0	-
Stage III of Acoyapa-San Carlos road	-	-	17.5	-
Cacao planting feasibility study	-	-	0.2	-
Momotombo-Los Brasiles transmountain rail line	-	-	2.7	-
Rural agro-enterprise programme	-	-	3.0	-
Improvement of lakes transport	-	-	11.6	-
Improvement and expansion of storage system (MASA)	-	-	-	-
Final design of MASA	-	-	-	-
Industrial rehabilitation of the public sector	-	-	-	-
<u>Inter-American Development Bank</u>				
Construction of Rio Blanco-Siuna road	32.0	-	-	-
Counterpart development projects	20.0	-	-	-
Restoring agricultural and livestock production	36.5	-	-	-
Industrial rehabilitation	25.0	-	-	-
General agricultural and livestock production	-	65.0	-	-
Health stations	-	2.6	-	-
Forests in the North-East Asturias	-	-	8.0	-
	-	-	-	34
<u>Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization</u>				
Balance-of-payments aid	40.0	-	-	13
<u>Latin American Monetary Centre</u>				
Balance-of-payments aid	37.5	-	-	-
II. BILATERAL SOURCES				
1. WESTERN EUROPE				
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>				
Plant blight programme	3.4	-	-	-
Purchase of goods and services	11.2	-	-	-
Purchase of spare parts, machinery and raw materials	-	8.4	-	-
Telecommunications	-	2.8	-	-

Table 2 (continued)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Netherlands</u>				
Imports of goods and services	-	17.5	-	-
Drinking water	-	-	5.0	-
Hospital and health centres	-	-	5.0	-
Grain storage system	-	-	1.9	-
Dredging of Corinta harbour	-	-	4.6	-
Inputs for agricultural and livestock production	-	-	2.0	-
Joint credit for tugboat purchase	-	-	-	1.6
<u>Italy</u>				
Import of machinery and equipment for Momotombo geothermal project	-	24.6	-	-
Momotombo geothermal plant	-	-	5.4	-
<u>France</u>				
<u>Protocol I</u>				
Miscellaneous supplies	-	1.0	-	-
Other	-	1.4	-	-
MASA II	-	7.6	-	-
<u>Protocol II</u>				
Import of raw materials	-	-	8.8	-
<u>Protocol III</u>				
	-	-	-	14.6
<u>Inland</u>				
Purchase of medical equipment	-	-	2.5	-
Forestry and electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	3.2
<u>Spain</u>				
Machinery, equipment, raw material and consumer goods	-	-	25.0	-
Malacatoya and San Antonio machinery and equipment	-	-	-	13.1
<u>Austria</u>				
Import of inputs and capital goods	-	-	-	6.2

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Table 2 (continued)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
2. NORTH AMERICA				
<u>United States Agency for International Development</u>				
Rural recovery	-	15.0	-	-
Reconstruction	-	40.0	-	-
Purchase of food	-	17.6	-	-
3. LATIN AMERICA				
<u>Venezuela</u>				
Import of non-traditional goods	-	3.0	-	-
Balance-of-payments aid	-	-	25.2	-
General agricultural and livestock production project (FIV I)	-	-	-	21.
Forestry project for the North-East (FIV I)	-	-	-	2.
General industrial project (FIV I)	-	-	-	8.
Petroleum assistance (FIV III)	-	-	-	30.
<u>Mexico</u>				
Buses and spare parts	5.9	-	-	-
Import of pesticides and fertilizers	-	10.0	-	-
Import of medicines and medical instruments	-	10.0	-	-
Purchase of motorized levellers	-	1.5	-	-
Purchase of 50 Renault vehicles	-	0.8	-	-
Import of Datsun vans	-	2.2	-	-
Petroleum assistance	-	29.4	-	-
Import of Mexican goods in general	-	-	113.5	93.
Import of vessels and aircraft	-	-	5.0	-
<u>Argentina</u>				
Imports	-	2.8	-	15.
<u>Brazil</u>				
Import of capital goods, building materials and vehicles	-	30.0	-	-
<u>Peru</u>				
Import of non-traditional goods and services	-	-	10.0	-

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Table 2 (continued)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Madagascar</u>				
Balance-of-payments aid	-	-	25.0	-
<u>Costa Rica</u>				
Import of goods	37.0	-	-	-
AFRICA AND ASIA				
<u>Syrian Arab Jamahiriya</u>				
Balance-of-payments aid	-	-	100.0	-
<u>Yugoslavia</u>				
Import of goods	-	-	3.0	3.0
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES				
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u>				
Schools to provide training	-	-	6.8	-
Two radio transmitters	-	-	16.4	-
Import of Soviet goods	-	-	50.0	100.0
Industrial plants	-	-	-	50.0
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>				
Spinning mill and textile rehabilitation	-	20.0	-	-
Purchase of capital goods	-	-	10.0	-
<u>Cuba</u>				
Opening of import credit	-	1.0	-	-
Equipment and parts for sugar mill Malacatoya	-	-	3.5	-
	-	-	-	50.0
<u>Bulgaria</u>				
Plant installation and extension	-	-	10.0	10.0
Capital goods	-	-	5.0	5.0
Consumer goods	-	-	3.5	7.0

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Table 2 (continued)

Source of financing	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>German Democratic Republic</u>				
Purchase of inputs for agricultural and livestock production and of chemicals, and extension	-	22.0	-	-
Purchase of capital goods, and extension Machinery and equipment	-	60.0	-	-
Import of goods	-	-	-	20.6
<u>Hungary</u>				
Import of goods	-	-	5.0	-
GRAND TOTAL	<u>270.5</u>	<u>499.5</u>	<u>538.3</u>	<u>553.6</u>

Source: Fondo International para la Reconstrucción, 21 January 1983.

Table 3Medium-term and long-term foreign debt incurred between
January 1983 and May 1983

Country/ agency	Project name	Amount (millions of dollars)	Grace period (years)	Term (years)	Interest (%)
. MULTILATERAL AGENCIES					
<u>Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)</u>					
	International freight shipping centre	2.8	5	15	8.75
	International freight shipping centre, extension	7.5	5	15	9.5
	Monrovia	11.0	5	20	6-9.5
<u>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</u>					
	Programme for credit, services and equipment for small-scale fishermen (Laguna de Perlas)	0.5	10	40	1
I. BILATERAL AGENCIES					
<u>Latin America</u>					
Central Bank Argentina	Import of non-trade goods	15.0	-	3-8-10	7.5
Central Bank Brazil	Import of tractors, levelers and agricultural implements, buses, etc.	10.0	-	2-8	8
Colombia	PROEXPO-Imports	6.5	-	3	6

Table 3 (continued)

Country/ agency	Project name	Amount (millions of dollars)	Grace period (years)	Term (years)	Interest (%)
WESTERN EUROPE					
Netherlands	Financing for goods and services	8.8	7	30	2.5
Sweden	Purchase of sugar mill equipment	4.3	-	7	1.25
Spain	Consumer goods and spare equipment	47.0	-	1-2-5-7	10
ASIA					
Iran	Purchase of petroleum for balance-of-payments aid	30.0	-	2	-
Others	Goods	<u>6.0</u>	2	8	7
	TOTAL DEBT INCURRED	<u>149.4</u>			

Source: Fondo Internacional para la Reconstrucción, May 1983.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM STATES

In response to a request from the Secretary-General for information on assistance provided to Nicaragua, replies were received from Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden. Excerpts from the replies are reproduced below.

A. Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic encourages and supports the efforts of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation (SFNL) and the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua aimed at consolidating the results of the Sandinista National Revolution, restoring the national economy and building up a new and just society.

This is attested by the material and financial assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to Nicaragua fully in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 37/157 of 17 December 1982. Recent assistance included the following items:

(a) Material assistance by the Government

		<u>Czech. korunas</u>
Newsprint	1980	150 000
Telecommunication equipment	1981	800 000
Means of transportation, office equipment	1981	465 000
Condensed milk, 28 Tropimont type family houses	1982-83	5 000 000
Laboratory equipment	1983	250 000
Geological research equipment	1983	<u>5 000 000</u>
	Subtotal	<u>11 665 000</u>

(b) Material assistance provided by people's organizations

Czech. korunas

Co-operative Farmers Union:	1982	70 000
Assorted agricultural implements		
Trade Unions Movement:		
Scholarships, means of transportation, clothing, medicaments, etc.		2 100 000
Socialist Youth Union:		
Visits of children and sportsmen, sporting goods, travel expenses		1 200 000
Czechoslovak Red Cross:		
Medical equipment, tents, blankets		608 000
Czechoslovak Women's Union:		
nursery homes equipment, children's clothing		<u>485 000</u>
	Subtotal	<u>4 463 000</u>

(c) University and secondary schools scholarships

Twenty-seven students, including travel expenses 8 100 000

(d) Other humanitarian assistance

Treatment of war casualties 1 200 000

(e) Technical assistance

Expert studies in the fields of planning,
finance, agriculture, geological research 2 630 000
28 058 000

United States dollars

(f) Loans and credits

Government loans and credits 20 000 000
Bank loans and credits 10 000 000
30 000 000

B. German Democratic Republic

9. Assistance provided in 1982/83 included solidarity donations as well as conclusion of intergovernmental agreements at favourable terms for Nicaragua, particularly in the fields of education and health care, training of personnel, assignment of specialists and cultural co-operation, for example: solidarity donation of 1 million marks in emergency aid to the victims of the flood disaster in June 1982 (medicines, tents, blankets); two-year training of 14 Nicaraguan citizens as teachers for vocational training, started in February 1982 (full cost borne by the German Democratic Republic); grants to 38 Nicaraguan students in September 1982 and to another 40 students in September 1983 for study in the German Democratic Republic; medical re-examination of 30 Nicaraguan patients who had been treated in the German Democratic Republic and examination of new patients during a stay of medical specialists in Nicaragua for several weeks (November/December 1982); assignment of German Democratic Republic specialists in the field of science and technology (all cost borne by the German Democratic Republic); further grants of long- and medium-term credits at favourable terms; preparatory work for setting up a vocational training centre with an annual capacity of 240 places as a gift from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

C. Germany, Federal Republic of

10. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/157, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has approved the following bilateral technical assistance:

- (a) DM 5.8 million for a survey project;
- (b) DM 2.3 million for a primary school project;
- (c) Thirteen scholarships for the training of post-graduate Nicaraguan students in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (d) Four scholarships for the current academic year.

D. Netherlands

11. Since the change of Government in Nicaragua, the Netherlands has provided considerable assistance. In the period 1979-1982 it totalled about \$65 million (Dfl. 170 million, of which Dfl. 70 million was grants and Dfl. 100 million loans). Since 1981, the assistance has been based on a reconstruction programme, concentrated on agricultural production, public health and port facilities, which in principle should last a period of five years. In this context, both in 1981 and 1982 a loan of Dfl. 23 million (\$9 million+) and grant of Dfl. 13 million (\$0.5 million+) were made available and it is expected that for 1983 similar amounts will be committed. Food aid and emergency assistance has also been provided on several occasions after flood disasters. Moreover, continuous efforts are being made by Nicaragua and the Netherlands to expand their trade relations.

E. Norway

12. Norway will contribute a total of \$1.2 million to a FAO project, for delivery of fertilizer to Nicaragua, which is scheduled to start in 1983 and to be complete in four years. Further, Norway is participating in a UNICEF programme for integrated rural development, which started in 1980, and had made a total contribution of \$1.7 million; the contribution for 1983 is \$485,000. In addition, Norway has channeled 4 million Norwegian kroner (approximately \$570,000) to Nicaragua for 1983 through UNICEF of which \$500,000 has been allotted to the project "Prevention and Control of Diarrhoea and Immunization" and the rest to the project "Income generating activities for women".

13. In June 1982, a Norwegian-Nicaraguan consultancy fund was established and Norway has agreed to put at Nicaragua's disposal 4 million Norwegian kroner (approximately \$570,000) for the financing of consultancy services carried out by Norwegian companies.

14. Through the Office of Private Organizations in the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Norway's Church Aid will receive in 1983 Norwegian kroner 2,460,000 (approximately \$350,000) towards the running costs of a project for district development in Nicaragua. Further, through the Unit for Emergency Relief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian kroner 1,080,000 (approximately \$154,000) has been allotted for Nicaragua in 1983.

F. Spain

15. Two thousand tonnes of wheat were provided as food aid in August 1982.

G. Sweden

16. During the period 1979-1983, Sweden has provided Nicaragua with assistance amounting to some 310 million Swedish kroner. Of the total, 70 million kroner were in the form of disaster relief, 6.2 million kroner for research co-operation through SAREC (Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation), 8.8 million kroner as a grant element of a concessionary credit (totalling 28.7 million kroner) and 15 million kroner for humanitarian and economic assistance through Swedish non-governmental organizations. The balance has been provided as general assistance. Subject to parliamentary approval the present amount for general assistance to Nicaragua, 50 million kroner per fiscal year, will be increased to 75 million kroner.

IV. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Total assistance

17. The total assistance approved by the United Nations system for Nicaragua, during the period 19 July 1979 to 30 April 1983, amounted to \$221,199,000 of which

\$155,040,000 was in financial assistance and \$66,159,000 in technical assistance, according to the Office of the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations system for Operational Activities for Development, Managua, Nicaragua.

18. As regards financial assistance, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) donated \$5,440,000. A sum of \$126.7 million was received from the World Bank and \$22.9 million from the International Fund for Agricultural Development in loans and credits.

19. Details of the technical assistance approved, by sector and by source, are given in the following tables 4 and 5 respectively.

Table 4

Technical assistance approved, by sector

	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Percentage</u>
Development, policy and planning	3 366 445	5.1
Natural resources	330 418	0.5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7 546 534	11.4
Industry	1 314 529	2.0
Transport and communications	255 748	0.4
International trade and development	994 544	1.5
Population	854 824	1.3
Human settlements	123 230	0.2
Health	10 906 315	16.5
Education	3 220 597	4.9
Employment	2 894 454	4.4
Humanitarian assistance	10 182 886	15.4
Security and social justice	22 894 052	34.6
Culture	530 282	0.8
Science and technology	744 700	1.1
Total	<u><u>66 159 558</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

Table 5

Technical assistance approved, by source

	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Percentage</u>
Economic Commission for Latin America	378 571	0.5
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	67 500	0.1
International Trade Centre	46 000	0.1
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	509 193	0.8
United Nations Environment Programme	50 014	0.1
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	53 230	0.1
United Nations Children's Fund	7 019 162	10.6
United Nations Development Programme	9 388 808	14.2
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	244 000	0.3
World Food Programme	27 564 404	41.7
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9 834 236	14.8
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1 853 624	2.8
International Labour Organisation	1 848 731	2.8
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	4 211 788	6.4
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	698 297	1.0
World Health Organization /Pan American Health Organization	1 740 340	2.6
Universal Postal Union	59 308	0.1
International Maritime Organization	9 000	-
World Meteorological Organization	273 700	0.4
World Intellectual Property Organization	18 100	-
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade For Women	<u>291 552</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	<u><u>66 159 558</u></u>	<u><u>100.</u></u>

B. Information received from United Nations bodies

1. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has executed projects totalling approximately \$2.6 million, of which \$2 million had been delivered by the end of 1982, covering population census, statistics, fiscal reform, ground-water resources conservation, energy planning and economic planning, and including the services of Interregional Advisers.

1. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator launched an appeal for emergency assistance after the hurricanes in April-May 1982. Contributions amounting to \$8,129,743 were received by Nicaragua. UNDRO also issued 10 situation reports.

2. The World Food Council enlisted support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in the planning and execution of a national food strategy in Nicaragua.

3. A United Nations Conference on Trade and Development mission, which visited Nicaragua in September 1980, made recommendations for the systemization of policies and institutional arrangements for the transfer and development of technology.

1. UNCTAD presented an analysis of Nicaragua's economic situation and its needs to the Paris Club meeting at which Nicaragua's debt rescheduling was discussed. Nicaragua is also being assisted on debt management through a UNDP country project.

5. The following projects are under implementation by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: (a) "Establishment of a repair and maintenance centre for the metal-working industry" (\$104,000); (b) "Advisory services concerning systems operation and production management for industrial enterprises"; (c) "Assistance to the Ministry of Industry for the pharmaceutical sector" (\$77,800); (d) "Support for industrial planning" (\$273,000); (e) "Upgrading of existing foundry capacities" (\$65,000); (f) "Pharmaceutical development (\$395,000).

5. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been involved in a variety of programmes since 1979 ranging from primary health care to education and water supply. The assistance provided by UNICEF covered the following areas:
(a) Immunization (cost: \$421,500) as a result of which preventive contagious diseases have been reduced; (b) prevention and control of diarrhea (\$400,000) - by the end of 1982 a total of 330 oral dehydration units were functioning throughout the country and about 300,000 children have received treatment; (c) breast-feeding (\$100,000) - with UNICEF's support Nicaragua has actively promoted breast-feeding since the beginning of 1981; (d) child disabilities (\$342,000) consisting of technical and financial support for the Government's programme of prevention, early detection and home-based action for handicapped children; (e) primary health care (\$1,600,000) which, in co-operation with WHO, supports a Government's countrywide health care programme; (f) pre-school services (\$234,500) comprising support in implementing governmental policies of generalized pre-school education resulting in an increase of coverage from about 9,000 to 51,000 children during 1982; (g) basic popular education - about \$250,000 were spent in 1983 in a programme aimed at

ensuring a minimum of four-year basic schooling for all Nicaraguans; support is provided in co-operation with UNESCO; (h) water supply - a total of \$440,148 was used for establishment of a simple water supply system in rural communities, sanitation in rural areas involving an expenditure of \$151,496 for 1983; (i) nutrition projects amounting to assistance of \$200,000; five-year food and nutrition plan approved by UNICEF and WHO awaits approval of the Italian Government; (j) education amounting to assistance of \$74,000 and support of the adult education programme; (k) urban development amounting to \$800,000; (l) rural services for children where UNICEF assisted in establishment of 33 rural services centres for children which provide early and pre-school facilities; (m) rural work study programme: for 1983 the following expenditure of \$1,154,000 is planned (general resources, \$210,000; noted, \$944,000); a three-year programme for 1984-1987 will be submitted to the Executive Board in 1984.

27. During 1982, Nicaragua implemented development projects with \$2,258,000 of United Nations Development Programme assistance: \$1,967,000 from the Indicative Planning Figure of the UNDP resources; \$230,000 from the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries; \$32,000 from Special Industrial Services funds; and \$29,000 for the Special Programme Resources. In addition, UNCDF approved projects totalling \$2.0 million in 1982, bringing to more than \$5.4 million the amount of UNCDF projects which have cumulatively been approved for Nicaragua.

28. Four World Food Programme development projects worth \$18,488,000 and six emergency operations worth \$3,092,500 are under implementation.

C. Information received from specialized agencies

29. In the context of the UNDP/ILO assistance for improving the capacity of co-operatives, the International Labour Organisation will organize training courses for officials and national counterparts and establish a new system of communications with the Directorate of Agrarian Reforms. It will also devise a new method of training.

30. UNDP/ILO assistance was completed in December 1982 for augmenting the Government's capacity for employment and wages planning. UNDP/ILO assistance has also been provided for the preparation of a Public Works project.

31. The following activities have been financed from ILO 1982-1983 Regular Budget Technical Co-operation resources:

(a) Participation of two officials of the Ministry of Labour in a seminar on occupational safety and health in Honduras;

(b) Briefing course on ILO standards and technical co-operation in the ILO Area Office at San José;

(c) Services of a short-term expert for co-operative development;

(d) Services of a short-term expert for the National Union of Farmers
attleholders;

(e) Short-term assistance for strengthening labour administration, etc.

2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is operating nine projects with a budget of \$1.5 million. During 1982 the total expenditures amounted to \$1,432,000. Assistance from the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme consists of two projects on seeds and one on tobacco blue mold (\$190,000). Other projects in operation are: a trust fund project on preparatory assistance for food security (\$16,000), a Freedom from Hunger Campaign project on loans to small farmers (\$236,000), and a Prevention of Food Losses Programme (\$205,000). Moreover, three forestry unilateral trust funds will soon become operational. In April 1983, the Investment Centre sent a three-week identification mission for a fisheries project on the Atlantic coast for preparation of a preliminary assessment of the required investment. Emergency food aid was provided by FAO/WFP valued at 2,840,000. The FAO Technical Co-operation Programme financed an emergency project for the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector affected by floods and drought at cost of \$250,000.

3. A United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project for the development of the educational and cultural system of Nicaragua providing information to donors for the funding of its technical assistance components is under implementation in co-operation with UNDP.

4. The World Health Organization Technical Co-operation Programme is supporting national programmes. During 1982/83, the total contribution from the Regular Budget Fund amounted to \$1,470,300. WHO also acted as the executing agency for projects financed by UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF and international lending agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. Also, WHO is assisting in the implementation of projects undertaken by the Moneton University in Nicaragua.

5. An amount of 10,000 Swiss francs was allocated by the Universal Postal Union for the purchase of equipment from UPU resources and a fellowship was provided for study cycle in mail circulation under a regional project.

6. Activities have been undertaken by the International Telecommunication Union under a project on human resources. Assistance has also been provided under an interregional project on sectoral support in the telecommunications fields.

7. The World Meteorological Organization assistance for development and improvement of national meteorological services is being provided under the voluntary co-operation programme, and, as executing agency of UNDP, WMO has implemented some projects.

Notes

1/ This report is based on information received from different sources not necessarily always with reference to identical time periods. Also, while most information reflects assistance delivered, some information may reflect commitments only. For these reasons, there may appear to be differences in the information presented in various sections of the report.